175 [167] and work stoppages in the just-developing industries began to take place. Tens of thousands of landless peasants were driven by poverty to the United States and Canada.

The First World War found Hungary on the side of the Central Powers. With them, the country tumbled down to defeat and social decomposition. In 1918, a secession from Austria was proclaimed and a democratic government took over which, however, was incapable of carrying the burden of reorganization. The reins of government slipped into the hands of the Communists who proclaimed a dictatorship over the proletariat. In 1919, the atrocities of the revolutionaries and especially their terroristic methods of collecting grain in a starving country, turned the peasants away from the Bolsheviks and prepared the way for the successful nationalistic counter-revolution under the leadership of Miklós Horthy.

The new national assembly, while retaining the royalist fundamentals set up in the Hungarian constitution, declared that the throne would temporarily remain unfilled and named Horthy third Regent of Hungary after Hunyadi and Kossuth.

The new course, after some initial excesses, soon established itself as a "mild" dictatorship with some parliamentary assistance--a regime similar to Salazar's Portugal. The Horthy regime's first bitter pill was the

1/1 [in the 1860's - Analyst]

"A"-1c-8

exist as long as the regime continues this policy. 000

Among the most notable shifts of population, mention must be made of the expulsion of the German minorities after World War II and the exchange of minority population between Czechoslovakia and Hungary which made present Hungary a highly homogenous state practically free ~~from~~ of minorities. The well known Communist border-guard measures resulted also in a transfer of the border population neighboring on the free countries, but no figures are available to show the extent of population changes of this kind. 167 563

i: Indiana U. E-4 1955 EC1 Hungary EC1

Hajdúság
Nyírség
Rétköz
Bodrogköz
Tiszahát
Szamosköz

Felföld: Palócföld
Mezőkövesd

Without considering here the more than one million first and second generation Magyar emigrants now settled in different countries of the world, there is an even larger number of Magyars who live outside the political boundaries of modern Hungary in the Carpathean Basin or the immediately surrounding areas, i. e. states created from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy after the First World War. These Magyar ethnic groups, living close together in what is now for them a foreign territory, are:

In Rumania: Szilágyságiak
Kalotaszegiek
Mezőségiek
Torockaiak
Székelyek
Csángók

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162

In Czechoslovakia: Mátyusföldiek
Csallóköziek
Barkók
Cserhátiak

In Yugoslavia: Szlavóniaiak

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Bearing in mind the large number of nomadic peoples who, since the dawn of history, have sought shelter in the fertile Carpathean Basin, one can hardly overestimate the extent of hybridization of the latter's present inhabitants, the Magyars. The different racial types, sub-types and their combinations occur in whimsical discordance as we move from one part of Hungary to another. Anthropometric means vary excessively not only from county to county, but from one village to another. Even on the isolated "ethnic islands" there is no way to pin down a single racial type or sub-type characteristic of the entire region; all we can observe is that, there, certain traits or combinations of traits appear more numerous than elsewhere. It is therefore useless to try to assign differing racial characteristics to the ethnic regions listed above; such easy distinctions do not exist.

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The racial classification of the inhabitants of Hungary is still but a half-labored field with frighteningly complex tasks ahead. Fortunately, since the publication of Bartucz's pioneering Anthropology of the Magyars

1 [See cat. 162, pp. 28-30 -- Analyst]

9: Eppstein S-4 (no date) 1945 EC1 Hungary EC1

342 brick, earthen floors and thatched roofs make them
511 damp and unhealthy. The peasants eat very simply and the poorest among them, the seasonal labourers, are often literally half-starving during the months before harvest.

511 This can be paralleled in many other countries
464 of Central and Eastern Europe, for in most of those countries all standards are far below those obtaining in Britain. Indeed, owing to the fertility of the Hungarian soil, even the poorest classes there still live better than the inhabitants of many other districts, especially those of the barren, rocky parts of the Balkans. In fact, the whole of Eastern Europe suffers from the same root evil of overcrowding on the land. In the past hundred years the population has increased very rapidly. While in Western Europe, when the same increase took place, the new industries were able to absorb the workers for whom there was no room on the land, in Eastern Europe, where capital was scarce, industry developed more slowly, and could only give employment to a small proportion of the growing country population. Before the last war there was
[161] a very large emigration to America from all the East European countries, including Hungary, but for the past twenty years the United States have admitted few immigrants. This is perhaps the chief reason why the position has continued to grow worse, although the falling birth-rate and the rather faster development of industry have brought some relief.

565 **SOCIAL INFERIORITY OF THE PEASANTRY.** Where
423 the Hungarian small peasant or labourer is so

653 military service, and consequently the income of the seasonal
729 workers was negligible. The solution was reached by the Government in combining the employment of returned soldiers with the performance of public works such as rebuilding the homes of flood victims, and defence projects. Public works costing 54 million pengős bridged over the last months of the depression until the period of accelerated war-time production.

Providing for the refugees.

729 The refugee problem was an important item in the
• 167 Hungarian social welfare administration. Hungarian
657 resources were strained to the utmost in providing for the periodic influx of refugees from the former Hungarian territories. Immediately following the first world war this flow was at its peak, as we have previously stated. A similar situation occurred a second time when part of Transylvania was reoccupied. Hungarians who were left under foreign domination started to move across the new boundaries in large numbers. In order to help them to become self-supporting and be readily absorbed into economic life the Government settled them in various parts of the country. During this period of rehabilitation, from the autumn of 1939 till the end of 1942, the state spent 25 million pengős on their maintenance.

Compensation of war bond holders.

652 During the last twenty years it was often necessary
454 from the standpoint of social security to protect the interests of the small investor. In the first world war thousands had put all their savings into war bonds, and when these lost their value many of the bondholders were in dire straits. For

Article 55.

642 641 1) In accordance with the interests of the worker the Hungarian People's Republic ensures for its citizens freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of assembly.

2) In order to implement these freedoms, the state places at the disposal of the workers the material resources required.

Article 56.

1) In order to develop the social, economic and cultural activities of the workers, the Hungarian People's Republic constitutionally guarantees the right of organization.

2) In fulfilling its tasks, the Hungarian People's Republic bases itself on the organizations of the class-conscious workers. In order to defend the people's democracy, promote participation in socialist construction, widen the scope of cultural and educational work, implement the rights of the people and develop international solidarity, the workers establish trade unions, democratic organizations of women and young people as well as other mass organizations and put into practice the close co-operation and democratic unity of the industrial, agricultural and intellectual workers. The leading force in such political and social activities is the working class, led by its advance guard and supported by the democratic unity of the whole people.

Article 57.

The Hungarian People's Republic safeguards the freedom and inviolability of the person, the privacy of the home and the correspondence of its citizens.

Article 58.

1) The Hungarian People's Republic guarantees these rights and freedoms to all workers living within its borders.

2) Foreign citizens, persecuted for their democratic attitude or their activities in the interests of the liberation of the peoples, enjoy the right of asylum in the Hungarian People's Republic.

Article 59.

It is the fundamental duty of all citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic to defend the property of